REMARKS

Claims 1-29 are pending.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 26 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. While Applicant appreciates this recognition, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the claim rejections in view of the following discussion.

Claim Rejections

In the present Office Action, claims 1-2, 4, 7-10, and 12-14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over newly cited reference U.S. Patent No. 6,611,877 (hereinafter "Korn"). Finally, each of claims 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 21 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claims 1, 5, 22-25 and 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,699,107 (hereinafter "Lawler"), in view of Korn. Claims 3 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lawler, in view of Korn, and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,108,695 (hereinafter "Chawla"). Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Korn in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,636,901 (hereinafter "Sudhakaran"). Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Korn in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0159150 (hereinafter "Chernock"). Finally, claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lawler in view of Korn and in further view of Sudhakaran. Applicant respectfully traverse the above rejections and requests reconsideration.

In the present Office Action, various components, entities, or objects in Korn are cited as being equivalent to various features recited within the Applicant's claimed

invention. In particular, paragraph 3 of the Office Action discusses Korn vis-à-vis the claims and generally establishes a framework upon which all claim rejections in the current Office Action rest. Applicant believes there are patentable distinctions between the claimed invention and the cited art which are discussed in the following.

Currently pending claim 1 recites a system which includes "an event broker configured to register a plurality of event bookings in response to requests from one or more clients, wherein each said event booking identifies an event which may occur in the future and an action to be taken should the identified event occur." In paragraph 3 on page 2 of the current Office Action, the "operating system 22" of Korn is said to correspond to the recited event broker, the "application program 23" is said to correspond to a client of the one or more clients, and the "listener 26" is said to correspond to the recited event broker. Subsequently, on page 3 of the Office Action, it is stated that:

> The "event manager" or listener 26, in response to detecting an event, is configured to notify the "event broker" or operating system 22 of a first event, which corresponds to the event booking.

Therefore, it is suggested that the listener notifying the operating system of a detected event corresponds to the recited event booking. However, claim 1 recites that "each said event booking identifies an event which may occur in the future and an action to be taken should the identified event occur." Clearly, notifying the operating system of an event which has already occurred does not correspond to the identification of "an event which may occur in the future." Further, notifying the operating system of an event which has already occurred does not correspond to an identification of "an action to be taken should the identified event occur." In addition to the above, page 2 of the Office Action also states:

> The application program 23 "can establish a listener, generally identified by reference numeral 26, which monitors the respective object 24" (Col 6, Lines 35-37). The listener identifies an event that may occur in the future.

However, the above disclosure of Korn merely indicates that an application may "establish" a listener to monitor event notification items generated by an object. Again, this disclosure concerning establishing a listener is clearly not equivalent to an event booking and is not equivalent to the recited features regarding "an event broker configured to register a plurality of event bookings in response to requests from one or more clients, wherein each said event booking identifies an event which may occur in the future and an action to be taken should the identified event occur." While a listener may be configured to detect event notifications which may occur in the future, the mere establishment of such a listener falls far short of all of the features recited in the claim.

Accordingly, in view of the above discussion, Applicant submits that all of the features of claim 1 (and similarly claims 15 and 22) are not taught or suggested by the cited art and a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established. Applicant believes each of claims 1, 15 and 22 are patentably distinguishable from the cited art and requests withdrawal of all of the rejections.

In addition, Applicant submits that the dependent claims recite additional features which are neither taught nor suggested by the cited art. For example, claim 4 recites the additional features "wherein in response to receiving a request to register said first event booking, said event broker is configured to: identify and select said first event manager from a plurality of event managers, wherein said first event manager is identified as being configured to detect events of a type corresponding to said first event; and identify and select said first action handler from a plurality of action handlers, wherein said first action handler is identified as being configured to initiate actions of a type corresponding to said first action."

In the Office Action, it is suggested Korn teaches these features. However, Korn nowhere teaches or suggests that "in response to receiving a request to register" an event booking, an event broker "is configured to: identify and select said first event manager from a plurality of event managers, wherein said first event manager is identified as being configured to detect events of a type corresponding to said first event." These features are

wholly absent from the cited art. As before, the examiner suggests that a listener 26 notifying the operating system 22 of a detected event corresponds to an event booking. As already discussed, the listener notifying the operating system of a detected event does not correspond to a request to register an event booking – which as recited "identifies an event which may occur in the future and an action to be taken should the identified event occur." Further, there is no disclosure in Korn of identifying and selecting from a plurality of event managers and event manager which is configured to detect events of the type indicted by the event booking. Such features are entirely foreign to Korn which discloses a different architecture, system, and intended purpose.

Further, claim 7 recites the additional features "wherein said event broker is configured to store in non-volatile storage said event bookings from a plurality of distinct clients. In the Office Action, the examiner generally cites processor module 11 and the disclosure that it may include mass storage subsystems, and suggests that this alone meets the above recited features. However, the examiner has already suggested that a listener notifying the operating system of a detected event corresponds to an event booking. Therefore, it is not clear what the examiner is suggesting here by mentioning the disclosure of a mass storage device. Even assuming, for the sake of argument, that a listener notifying the operating system of a detected event does correspond to an event booking (which as already discussed above it does not), there is no teaching or suggestion in Korn of storing "in non-volatile storage said event bookings from a plurality of distinct clients."

Still further, claim 13 recites the additional features "wherein clients are configured to access event bookings which have been stored by the event broker, said access comprising a query, a modification, or a termination of a stored event booking, and wherein said event broker is configured to control said access to said event bookings by clients based on permissions associated with said accesses and said event bookings." The examiner suggests that these features are disclosed by Korn wherein it describes an application may initiate termination of a previously instantiated object or a listener. However, Applicant submits termination of an object is not equivalent to "access event

bookings which have been stored by the event broker." The examiner seems to suggest that the object or listener is an event booking. However, earlier in the Office Action the examiner suggested that a listener notifying the operating system of a detected event is the event booking.

As should be apparent by now, the nature of Applicant's claimed invention and the system disclosed by Korn are entirely different. Applicant submits the efforts to correlate features of the claimed invention with Korn are clearly not successful and Applicant's claims are readily distinguished from Korn and the remaining cited art.

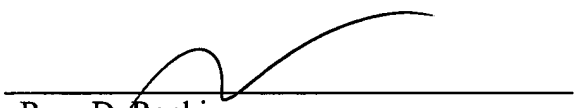
In view of the above discussion, Applicant requests withdrawal of the rejections. Should the examiner have any questions or comments, or believe there remain issues which would prevent allowance of the present application, the below signed representative would appreciate a telephone call at (512) 853-8866 in order to facilitate a resolution.

CONCLUSION

Applicant submits the application is in condition for allowance, and an early notice to that effect is requested.

If any fees are due, the Commissioner is authorized to charge said fees to Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert, & Goetzel, P.C. Deposit Account No. 501505/5266-02600/RDR.

Respectfully submitted,



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